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The Modern Law of Land Warfare

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person by *Life* writer Frank Gibney, the book is also a synthesis of thoughts and observations on the life and times of Peter Deriabin, a Kremlin Guard officer until he fled in 1954. This volume contains no startling statements or philosophies, but is a very readable factual account of the everyday workings of the branches of the State Security. A central thought which threads throughout concerns an evaluation of the "changes" which have taken place since Khrushchev's rise to power. In the words of the author, ". . . the beast has changed his spots slightly, but he has not gone away. The advertised softening of the State Security has been only a prelude to its consolidation as an agent of the new dictator . . . the State Security remains the necessary tool of the dictator and the Party through which he rules." The appendices contain an example of the evolution of a formal case against a suspect, examples of incidents used for provocation in building up a case, a discussion of the 1958 revision of the USSR criminal code, and organization charts of the organs of the State Security of the USSR.

Greenspan, Morris. *The Modern Law of Land Warfare*. Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1959. 724 p.

By its title, this book sets the tone for its tremendously important contribution in that area of international law to which it is addressed. In this work, Greenspan has happily blended a most lucid presentation with a thoroughly researched and well-documented exposition of the laws of land warfare as they now exist. He writes not as a wishful thinker, but as a realist in the modern world. Personal opinions, when given, are clearly labeled. The author opens with an introduction as to the place of law in war. He then proceeds to trace international legal implications and principles throughout the course of war — from its commencement and its participants, through modern-day methods and instruments, to its termination. Greenspan also includes a short section on armed conflicts not of international character (civil war). Although the whole book

could well be of future monumental significance, Parts VI and VII which are concerned with the enforcement of the laws of war and neutrality are considered especially noteworthy and valuable. The easily readable style of writing employed (together with excellent indexing) and its rich documentation — including extensive footnoting, appendices containing full texts of documents, lists of cases and treaties, and a complete bibliography — make this book a valuable tool to both the elementary and the advanced student of international law.

Medina, Harold R. *The Anatomy of Freedom*, New York, Holt, 1959. 178 p.

The Anatomy of Freedom contains several speeches and addresses made by Judge Medina before various educational, patriotic and bar association groups the last few years before his so-called retirement on March 1, 1958. The book opens with a little background of some of the happenings during the Communist trial at which the author, Judge Harold R. Medina, sat for nine months as the newly appointed United States District judge. Various methods and attempts were used by the Reds in an effort to sabotage this trial of the eleven leading U. S. Communists. Threats against the judge's life were commonly used, as well as placards and signs with the messages: "How do you spell Medina? RAT" and "Medina will fall like Forrestal." The latter had the most telling effect because Medina had always had a fear of heights; but nothing, fortunately, came of it. The author shows clearly that the Communists are not a "sort of roughneck" as is commonly supposed by many, but a subtle, well-trained gang of enemy agents, intent on the overthrow of our form of government. Throughout the book the question keeps arising whether or not America's traditional methods of justice are capable of combating effectively the roadblocks placed by the Communists. Judge Medina's faith in, and sense of, freedom are constantly cropping up and are amply demonstrated in the narration of the Cramer treason case, in which an American-born citizen was accused